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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/762,847	03/12/2001	Gerd Mansfeld	Mo-6209/HR-183	1134
7590 11/10/2004 PENDORF & CUTLIFF 5111 MEMORAIL HIGHWAY			EXAMINER	
			JOHNSON, EDWARD M	
TAMPA, FL 33634-7356			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1754	
•			DATE MAILED: 11/10/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/04.

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- Claims 1, 5-7, 9, and 13-24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) 2. as being anticipated by Yoshida et al. US 4,487,613.

Regarding claims 1 and 18-19, Yoshida '613 discloses a method for odorization of hydrocarbon gases comprising combination of 2-methoxy-3-isobutyl pyrazine and methyl acrylate (see columns 5 and 6, Formulas), neither of which contain sulfur, as a warning agent for hydrocarbon fuels (see abstract).

Regarding claims 9, 21-22, and 24 Yoshida '613 discloses a composition for odorization of hydrocarbon gases comprising combination of 2-methoxy-3-isobutyl pyrazine and methyl acrylate (see columns 5 and 6, Formulas).

Regarding claims 5 and 13, Yoshida discloses addition of 2methyl-3-isobutyl pyrazine (see column 6, lines 56-61).

Regarding claims 6-7 and 14-15, 0.5 parts pyrazine to 100 parts methyl acrylate (see columns 5-6, Formulas).

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Regarding claims 16-17, Yoshida '613 discloses low corrosivity (see column, line 17).

Regarding claims 20 and 23, Yoshida '613 discloses the compounds as a warning agent for hydrocarbon fuels (see abstract).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 2-3 and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshida '613.

Regarding claims 2-3 and 10-11, Yoshida fails to specifically disclose 2 different acrylic esters.

It is considered that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use ethyl acrylate in combination with the methyl acrylate of Yoshida because Yoshida discloses combinations of ethyl acrylate useful for odorization (see column 1, lines 14-16 and 64-68; column 2, lines 1-6).

Allowable Subject Matter

- 5. Claims 25-26 are allowed.
- 6. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: It would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the weight ratio of 9:1 to 1:9 of the two acrylic esters in an amount effective to warn of presence in the method of imparting odor to an odorless combustible gas of the instant claims 25-26.
- 7. Claims 4 and 12 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of claims 25-26. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 3/26/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

It is argued that applicants respectfully note that 2-methoxy-3-isobutyl pyrazine... in gas odorants. This is not persuasive because Applicant appears to admit that the disclosed 2-methoxy-3-isobutyl pyrazine and methyl acrylate are "agents"

for increasing the odor intensity". Applicant does not claim an odorant in its "own right" as distinguished from an agent that increases odor intensity and so the claim stands anticipated by the prior art disclosure. It is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e. odorants "in their own right" as distinguished from "agents for increasing the odor intensity") are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See In re Van Geuns, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Further, and in any case, Yoshida discloses addition of mercaptan "and/or", 2-methyl-3-isobutyl pyrazine, which also anticipates the pyrazine by itself. Yoshida also discloses as much as 95% of this compound, wherein as little as 0.5% mixture containing mercaptan is used (see column 4, lines 27-31). Lastly, it is noted that the recitation "sulfur-free" occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See In re Hirao, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and Kropa v. Robie, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Edward M. Johnson whose telephone number is 571-272-1352. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stanley S. Silverman

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can be reached on 571-272-1358. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306 for regular communications and (703) 872-9306 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-0987.

EMJ November 5, 2004

STANLEY S. SILVERNING
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXPENDED TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700